

fields and freely expressed their opinions. They greatly appreciated his discourse and sagacity and held him in high esteem. His own freedom of thought led him to demand, in his writings, that the community's religious leaders adopt what he termed "amendments in religion, without religion being undermined," but he met with opposition from zealots who charged him with lack of adherence to the faith. Chemla is considered to have been a pioneer of the Jewish Enlightenment (Haskala) in the Maghreb. In addition to his more than fifty years in publishing, he was also renowned for his work in tiles and ancient pottery, a Tunisian artistic craft that was on the verge of abandonment. The French government, in recognition of his achievements, named him a *Chevalier du Légion d'Honneur*, Commandant of the Medal of Grandeur, and *Chevalier de l'Académie*.

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YOSEF TOBI

Chetrit, Sami Shalom

Sami Shalom Chetrit was born in → Ksar es-Souk (now Er Rachidia), → Morocco, in 1960 and immigrated to Israel with his family in 1963. He received a Ph.D. in political science from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 2001 after writing a dissertation about the political history of Mizrahi Jews in Israel. He was for a time the principal of a school for underprivileged children and has taught in universities in Israel and the United States.

Chetrit's work, both political and poetic, focuses on issues of identity, integration, and protest. His writings about Jewish ethnic tensions, class tensions, and ethnic politics in Israel sparked a debate in the national, religious, and cultural arenas that has found expression in the arts, society, the economy, education, historiography, the academy, and the media. A co-founder of the Bimat Qedem le-Sifrut publishing house, he co-produced and directed a documentary film in 2003 about the Israeli → Black Panthers.

In the social-political sphere, Chetrit's writings include *Ha-Mahapekha ha-Ashkenazit Meta: Hirhurim al Yisra'el mi-Zavit Keha: Qoveš Ma'amarim, 1992–1999* (The Ashkenazi Revolution Is Dead; 1999), *Me'a Shanim—Me'a Yošrim: Asufat Yešivot 'Ivriyyot ba-Mizraḥ Ba-Me'a ha-'Esrīm* (One Hundred Years, One Hundred Creators; 1998–99), and most recently *Ha-Ma'avaq ha-Mizraḥi be-Yisra'el: Ben Dikkuy le-Shiḥrur, Ben Hizdahut le-Alternativa, 1948–2003* (The Mizrahi Struggle in Israel: Between Suppression and Liberation, Between Identification and Alternative; 2004), a thought-provoking survey and analysis of the history of the Mizraḥim in Israel, including their immigration, efforts to be integrated, social-political protests, and alternative propositions.

Also a poet of distinction, Sami Shalom Chetrit has published three volumes of poetry: *Petiḥa* (Opening; 1988); *Freḥa Shem Yafeh* (Freha Is a Beautiful Name; 1995); and *Shirim be-Ashdodit: Muqdamim u-Me'uḥarim, 1982–2002* (Poems in Ashdodian; 2003).

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LEV HAKAK

Chimènes, Myriam Voley Da Costa

Myriam Voley (Woley) Da Costa Chimènes was born in the Sephardi community of Bordeaux in southwestern France in 1862. Her husband, Moyse-Gaston Chimènes, a member